

Representative Government

BY CHARLES CRANE.

The representative system of government established by the founders of this republic was, considering the spirit of aristocracy pervading the makers of that instrument, marvellously good for the time in which it was written.

The fathers of the republic never imagined that the time would come when, by the rapid growth of inventions, the country would become studded with corporations, wielding 52 per cent. of the country's wealth, and hence able to seduce by the power of that wealth every legislative body to conform to their own desires, and in direct violation of the people's interests and material welfare.

In early days the legislative function was exercised by the whole body of enfranchised citizens assembled for the purpose. The laws of the commonwealth were made by the voters directly and in substantially the same manner the laws of the New England towns are made today, where ten voters can introduce any subject for discussion and decision.

But in the course of years the body of citizens became too large to meet in this way, and a system of law making by delegates was adopted.

Towns and districts elected men to represent them in legislative council, and government by representatives took the place of government by the people.

The change from legislation by the people to legislation by final vote of a body of representatives chosen for a specified term was a transformation fraught with the most tremendous and momentous consequences. Under the former system the people had complete control of legislation. No laws were passed the people did not want, and all laws were passed the people did want. Under the present or representative system this is not true. He is the sovereign whose will is in control.

The people cannot command or veto their representatives' action during the term for which they were elected.

The representatives are the real masters and the real dictators of all legislation, and the people stand helpless, bound hand and foot, without an opportunity for redress.

It would appear, therefore, that the change from legislation by the voters in person to legislation by delegates was a change from a real democracy to an elective aristocracy, "from a government of the people, by the people, and for the people," to a government of the people by a few too often misrepresentatives of the people. It was a change in which self-government was fettered and the soul of liberty was lost.

What, then, shall we do to remedy existing evils, which have crept into the present form not representative government? Shall we destroy the present form? I believe not, for

"I know as my life grows older, And mine eyes have clearer sight, That under each rank wrong some where, There lies the root of right."

It is not representation, but misrepresentation, which is wrong. What we want is not a body of law-makers beyond the reach of the people for four years, one year or one day.

Rather must they be subject at all times to the people's direction and control. It is well to choose intelligent, thinking men to conduct our municipal or state affairs, but it is also well to always have a check upon their acts, and no honest public servant will object to any restrictive measure of this kind. The problem, then is to retain our present representative system, and eliminate its evils, corruption and departure from the people's will by omission or commission. Such being the fact, then the whole solution is simply solved by retaining our present representative system, guarded by constitutional provisions for popular initiative, referendum and right of recall.

Elect our municipal or state representatives; let them pass laws as they do now, except that no act (but such as may be necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health or safety), shall go into effect until thirty days after its passage, if a city ordinance, and ninety days if a state law.

Within the said time a certain percentage of the voters (50 per cent) sign a petition asking that the law or ordinance be submitted to the people at the polls, let it be so submitted at the next regular election, or at a special election if 10 per cent of the voters so petition.

If a majority of those voting favor it, it becomes law; if the majority are against it, it is vetoed by the people. Let me ask any intelligent, honest man or woman, who has no graft in view, or who does not expect favors denied his fellow men, if this is not fair and just, and if it is not right.

Enact into law the initiative, referendum and right of recall in municipal and state governments, and we should then have "that government of the people, by the people, for the people" (which Lincoln said) "shall not perish from the earth."

The fiat has gone forth. Direct legislation will come; already in twelve states it is wholly or partly in force. It is not political; it is patriotic and patriotic men of every political party endorse it. It is sweeping over the country like a tidal wave; nothing can stay its progress. Corporations, trusts and political henchmen and countries may fight to stay its progress, but it will overwhelm them, and they will be crushed under the juggernaut of public opinion. "Wise councils may accelerate or mistakes delay, but sooner or later the victory is sure to come."

CHURCH ANNOUNCEMENTS

Presbyterian.

Westminster Presbyterian church, Fourth West, between First and Second South streets, Charles Curtis McIntyre, pastor. "From Simon to Peter," or, "Christ's Kingdom of the South," will be the sermon at morning worship, 11 o'clock. "Whatsoever a Man Soweth that Shall He Also Reap," is the theme of the evening service, at 8 o'clock, at which time there will be a fifteen minute gospel service and other special music. The Sunday school closes with exercises at 12:30. Endeavor Mission Sunday school, 622 West First North, at 1:30. Senior Christian Endeavor, 7 o'clock, topic, "Christ in Africa," leader, George Dykes. The midweek service Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock will be preparatory for the celebration of the last supper Sunday morning, July 7.

Third Presbyterian church, Eleventh East and Eleventh South, Herbert E. Hays, pastor. Preaching service at 11 a. m. subject, "True National Glory." Preaching service at 8 p. m. subject, "A Sensible Decision." Gospel hymn song service and special music by the choir. Sunday school at 12:15. Lesson, "The Story of the Bible in Foreign Lands." The regular weekly prayer meeting on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock; topic, "Thanksgiving for Our Nation."

Baptist. First Baptist church, corner Second South and Second West, D. A. Brown, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Young Men's bible class at 10 a. m. Fred Evans, teacher. Sunday school at 12:30. Horace Tucker, superintendent. B. Y. P. U. at 7 o'clock; leader, Wallace Bong, topic, "The Story of the Bible in Foreign Lands." The regular weekly prayer meeting on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock; topic, "Thanksgiving for Our Nation."

Rio Grande Mission chapel, Second South, between Ninth and Tenth West. Sunday school at 10 a. m.; A. M. Flynn, superintendent.

Burlington Mission chapel, corner Indiana avenue and Navajo street. Sunday school at 10 a. m.; Chester Bowers, superintendent.

East Side Baptist, corner Seventh East and Third East, Rev. S. A. Hayworth, pastor. Divine service at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Morning subject, "The Ministry of Reconciliation." Evening, "Freedom by the Truth." Baptism in the evening. This will be the last service of the pastorate.

Congregational. Phillips Congregational church, Fifth South and Seventh East, Rev. P. A. Simpson, pastor. Services this day at 11 and 7:45, with sermons by the pastor. Sunday school at 12:15. Christian Endeavor at 4:45. Mr. Randolph will be the soloist of the day. Cordial welcome to all worshippers at these services.

Episcopal. St. Mark's Cathedral—25 East First South street, Rev. Benjamin Brewster, dean. Services for the fifth Sunday after Trinity. Holy communion at 7:30 a. m. Sunday school at 9:45. Morning prayer and sermon at 11. Evening prayer and sermon at 7:30.

St. Peter's Chapel—655 North Second West street. Holy communion at 9:30 a. m. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. Evening prayer and sermon at 4 p. m.

St. Paul's Church—Main and Fourth South streets, Rev. Charles E. Perkins, pastor. Holy communion, 8 a. m. Sunday school, 9:45 a. m. Morning service and sermon by Rev. Dr. B. F. Fleetwood, of Chicago, at 11 o'clock. Evening service and admission of Girls' Friendly society members and sermon, 8 o'clock.

St. John's Chapel—Ninth East street and Logan avenue. Sunday school at 2:45 p. m. Evening prayer and sermon by Rev. Charles E. Perkins at 4 o'clock.

Methodist. First Methodist Episcopal church, Second South and Second East streets, Rev. Benjamin Young, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Morning topic, "The Difficulties of Disbelief." Evening topic, "The Stories of the Famous Hymns." Sunday school at 12:15 p. m. Epworth league at 7 p. m.

Ninth Methodist Episcopal church, Ninth

A GIRL'S LUNCHEON.

BY CORNELIA C. BEDFORD.

Clam Cocktails in Lemon Cups.
Cream of Spinach Soup. Grissini.
Chicken in Rice Sauce.
Garnish of Fried Nuts.
Macedoine of Carrots and Peas.
Cucumber Jelly Salad.
Cheese Wafers.
Pineapple Ice. Cakes. Fruit Punch.

The colors for this luncheon are to be blue and gold. The latter color can be prettily introduced in the various dishes. But blue is unnatural, hence it must be used the more lavishly in the decorations. The bachelor's button, blue ageratum and larkspur are three flowers easy to find, and one or all of them can be used with good effect. Have a large bowl for the center of the table, and for favors combine the blue flower with a yellow one, such as golden glow, yellow daisy or any other in season.

In buying lemons for the first course select those with most deeply colored skins, cut the top from each in a notched circle. Make two slits in this piece, through which run blue baby ribbon, and tie in a bow to serve as a handle. Scoop out the centers and fill with the cocktail mixture the last thing before announcing the meal. Cut a thin slice from the bottom of each lemon that they may stand upright, and arrange on lettuce leaves. For the serious mix together four tablespoonfuls of lemon juice, four tablespoonfuls of mushroom catsup, a half teaspoonful of tabasco, one-half teaspoonful of paprika, one rounded teaspoonful of salt and one tablespoonful of tarragon vinegar. Let this stand for a couple of hours on ice, stirring occasionally until the salt is dissolved. Divide between the six cups, then drop in each five or six tiny raw clams.

Pick over and wash thoroughly a half peck of spinach. Drop into boiling salted water and boil, uncovered, for twenty-five minutes. Skim out into a pan of cold water. Stir for a moment, then press out every drop of water; chop or pound fine and rub through a sieve. Prepare a thin cream with two scant tablespoonfuls each of butter and flour, three cupfuls of milk, a high seasoning of salt, white pepper, a few drops of onion juice. Gradually blend this with one pint of the spinach pulp and again rub through a sieve. Reheat in a double boiler and add more seasoning if needed. When in the plates add a spoonful of whipped cream. The grissini or bread sticks had best be ordered from the baker.

For six persons, if only the white meat is to be used, two young fowls will be needed, boiling them after cleaning. When cooled remove the meat, cutting it in neat inch dice. Make a cream sauce with two large tablespoonfuls each of butter and flour, one pint of milk and a high seasoning of salt, pepper, onion juice, a pinch of nutmeg or mace. Add the chicken (one quart) and keep hot in a double boiler as needed. Just before taking off add a teaspoonful of tarragon vinegar. One heaping cupful of raw rice should be well washed, dropped into a kettle of rapidly boiling salted water and kept at a rolling boil until the rice is just tender. Drain it, stand the colander in the oven for a moment to dry, then arrange round the edge of the platter. For the garnish take cooked hominy grits left from the breakfast and while hot, mix with butter, salt, pepper, a little butter, chopped olives and parsley. Set aside until cold, cut in slices, then in triangles. Dip each in beaten egg, roll in finely chopped nuts and fry golden brown in deep, smoking hot fat.

For the vegetable take equal quantities of green peas and new carrots. Boil the peas in as little water as possible, adding salt, pepper, sugar and butter. Scrape and dice the carrots, add a pinch of butter to the water in which they are boiled. When both are done drain

and mix them, adding seasoning and a little melted butter.

Grate four cucumbers and from them press the juice, discarding pulp. Use green coloring to deepen the color and measure. For a pint soak one-third of a package of gelatine in four tablespoonfuls of cold water, dissolve over hot water and add to the juice with salt, cayenne and a tablespoonful of vinegar. Drop some diced cucumbers in timbale molds, fill them with the liquid jelly and set away until firm. Turn out carefully and serve on lettuce leaves, making a ring round the base with mayonnaise; serve on extra dish of the mayonnaise with the salad.

Make a smooth, rich custard with one pint of milk, the yolks of six eggs, a pinch of salt, a scant cupful of sugar. While hot add one-third of a package of gelatine soaked in a little cold water, stir until dissolved and strain. When cold and beginning to thicken flavor with one teaspoonful of vanilla, two tablespoonfuls of sherry, and beat with a whip. As soon as frothy and quite thick stir in lightly one pint of cream whipped to a solid froth, and turn into molds.

As a cooling drink grate a small pineapple, add a pint of boiling water and simmer for fifteen minutes; then strain. Add at once two cupfuls of sugar, stir until dissolved, then cool. Mix with this one-half a cupful of tea freshly made, strained and cooled; the juice of three lemons and four oranges, one cupful of strawberry or currant juice, a bottle of Apollinaris water and two quarts of ice water. A few strawberries or bits of other fruit may be dropped into the punch bowl.

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26-TRAINS DAILY-26

SALT AIR Time Table!

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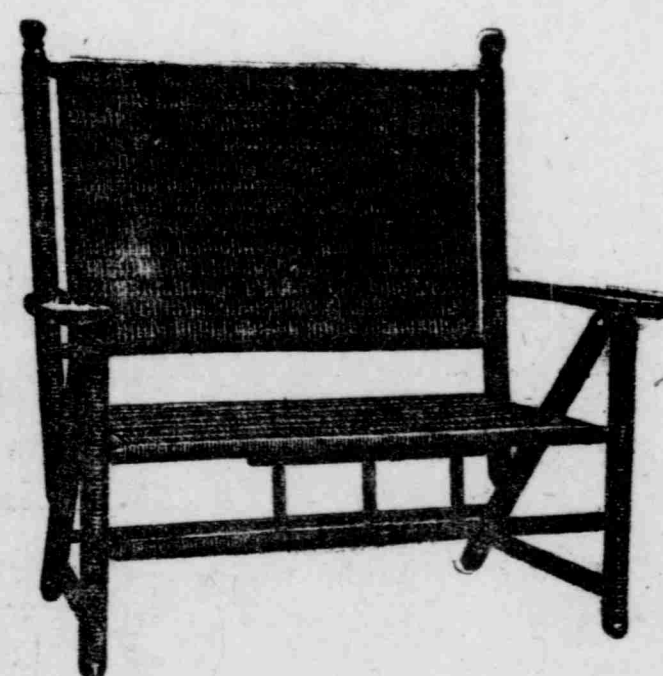
TRAINS.	
Leave.	Arrive.
10:00 a. m.	1:00 p. m.
11:00 a. m.	2:00 p. m.
12:00 p. m.	3:00 p. m.
1:00 p. m.	4:00 p. m.
2:00 p. m.	5:00 p. m.
3:00 p. m.	6:00 p. m.
4:00 p. m.	7:00 p. m.
5:00 p. m.	8:00 p. m.
6:00 p. m.	9:00 p. m.
7:00 p. m.	10:00 p. m.
8:00 p. m.	11:00 p. m.
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